

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	8 S.	Liberia	72 F.
Belgium	12 S.E.	Liechtenstein	72 D.
Denmark	12 S.E.	Morocco	72 F.
Finland	11 F.	Netherlands	225 N.F.
France	140 P.M.	Norway	3 E.S.
Germany	140 P.M.	Portugal	19 P.M.
Greece	10 D.M.	Spain	175 S.K.
India	20 M.R.	Turkey	7.15
Iraq	20 L.D.	U.S. Military	52.25
Ireland	12 L.M.	Yugoslavia	6 D.

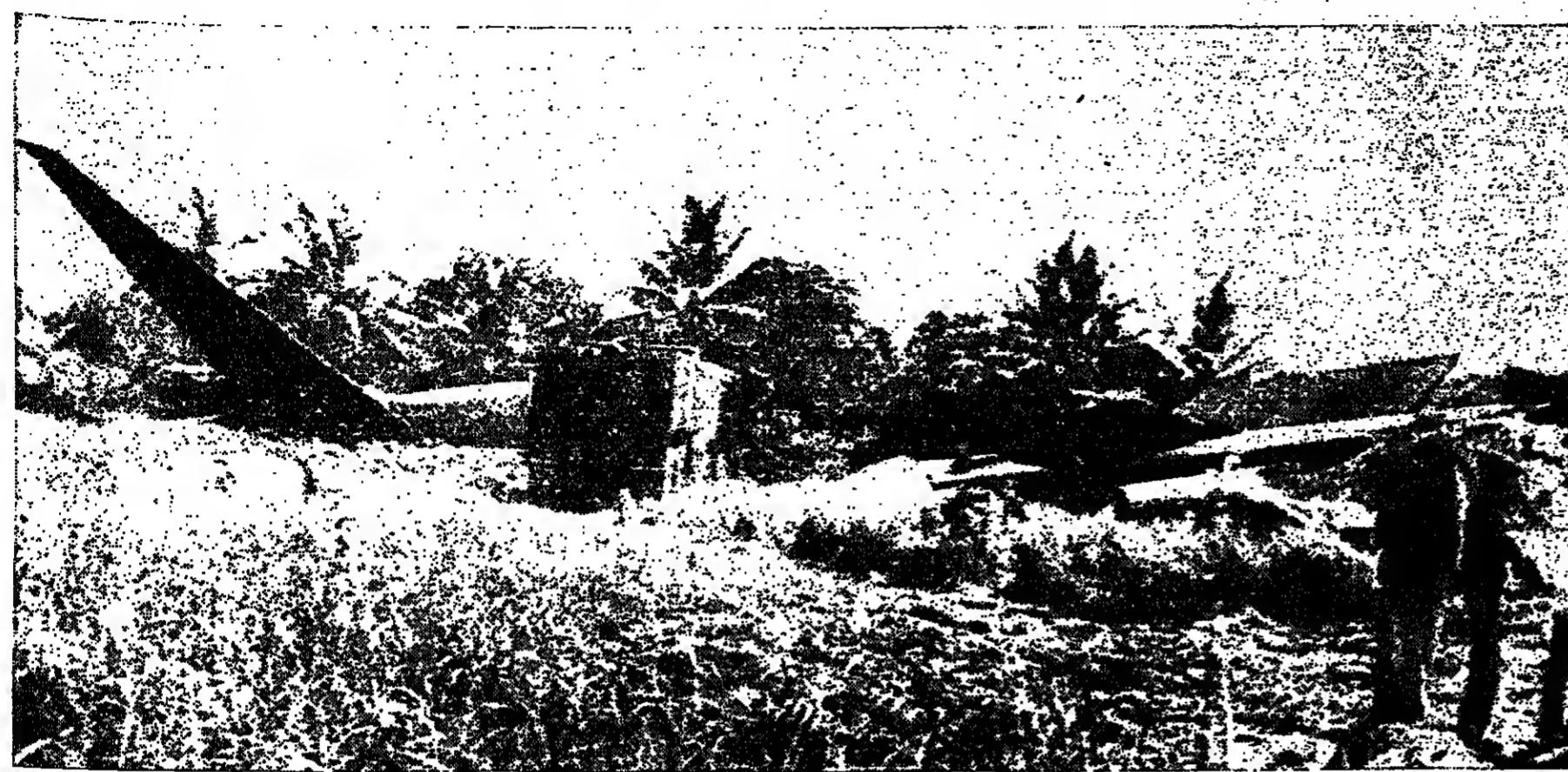
Established 1887

TONIGHT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 52-63 (11-16). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 52-63 (11-16). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-55 (10-17). TOMORROW: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 52-63 (11-17). CHAMBERY: Cloudy. Temp. 52-63 (11-17). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 52-63 (11-17). Yesterday's temp. 45-59 (10-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,979

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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1972

Associated Press
Wreckage of a B-52 that crashed about a mile from Utapao air base in Thailand after being hit in action over North Vietnam**Army Posts Also Hit****Israeli Jets Attack Guerrillas in Syria**

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (NYT)—Israeli jets attacked army positions and a guerrilla encampment inside Syria today, a military spokesman announced.

The attacks, which ended more than a month of relative quiet along the frontier, were described as retaliation for a series of small-scale guerrilla operations launched from Syrian territory.

The planes pounded an alleged guerrilla base near the Syrian village of Da'al, 20 miles east of the cease-fire line. Other planes struck at two forward Syrian Army positions and an artillery battery across the frontier from Nahal Golan, an Israeli paramilitary settlement that has been the target of several recent guerrilla shellings.

A spokesman said there was no Syrian response to the attacks.

Damascus radio said three civilians were killed and two soldiers wounded in the attacks, UPI reported. A Palestinian guerrilla spokesman said "guerrilla forces in the area suffered no casualties."

An Israeli spokesman said he had no immediate report of the damage caused by the raids. He said he could not rule out the possibility of civilian casualties since the guerrilla encampments are frequently located near populated areas.

According to military authorities here, Arab guerrillas based in Syria have shelled Israeli positions and settlements on the Golan Heights three times in the last month and staged two attempted ambushes.

The most recent and potentially serious incident occurred yesterday, the spokesman said, when an Israeli unit patrolling near Nahal Golan discovered a number of grenade launchers and mortars set up next to a road and primed to go off when a vehicle approached. These and several mines planted in the area were disarmed before they caused damage, he said.

A senior military official said that since September Israel has destroyed 33 guerrilla bases in Syria and Lebanon, killing at least 500 persons, mainly guerrillas.

Soviet Taxes to Be Reduced In Lowest Income Brackets

By Theodore Slobod

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT)—The Soviet government, in an apparent New Year's gesture, announced yesterday that personal taxes in the lowest income brackets would be gradually reduced as the minimum wage was raised to the equivalent of \$83 a month.

The decree, covering both the regular income tax and a special tax on people without children, is part of a program designed to raise the incomes of the lowest-paid workers in the Soviet Union.

The new measure, adopted by the President of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), seemed to be largely symbolic since income tax, in contrast to the situation in the United States, represents a small part of government revenue and its rates are far lower than those for American taxpayers.

The Soviet budget derives most of its revenue from the so-called turnover tax, which is an indirect sales tax, and from the profits of the country's government-run industry. Income taxes contribute 8 percent of the revenue.

The decree also pointed up the low level of personal incomes in the Soviet Union, where incomes

are those for American taxpayers.

The four Jewish suspects seized first were identified as members of Matzpen, an organization advocating revolution to establish a Palestinian state to replace Israel.

Protest at UN

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Police arrested 10 members of the Jewish Defense League yesterday after they chained themselves to a fence outside the Soviet mission to the United Nations, a police spokesman said.

Police spokesman said weapons and explosives were found in the homes of several suspects.

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Decree Power Of Thieu Ends Without Stir

Controversial Law Lasted Six Months

By Jacques Leslie

SAIGON, Dec. 27.—President Nguyen Van Thieu's special powers law, which provoked rancorous debate among legislators when it was passed six months ago, quietly expired today.

The law gave Mr. Thieu the right to rule by decree on defense and economic matters, and he used this power widely, most notably to abolish hamlet elections, establish a tight press code and overhaul the nation's tax structure. While Mr. Thieu can no longer issue decrees, those made in the last six months remain in force.

The law lapsed today with almost no fanfare. Only one Saigon newspaper, *Chinh Luat*, called attention to the fact, and few South Vietnamese were aware of it. Even those who did note the law's passing seemed misinformed about it.

A cabinet minister spoke of the "60 to '70" decrees Mr. Thieu made under the law's provisions, when in fact he made 24. About two-thirds deal with military and economic matters, and one has not even been made public.

Other Concerns

It is a measure of the gravity of other events here in the last six months—the waning Communist offensive, the cease-fire negotiations and now the broadened bombing of the North—that the end of the special-powers law has received so little attention.

But it is also clear that few people regard the return to rule by normal legislative process as very significant.

"There is no need for Mr. Thieu to ask for a renewal of the special powers—he has already gotten everything he wanted," said Deputy Tran Van Tuyen, an opponent of Mr. Thieu. "The law looks anti-democratic, and President Thieu is intelligent enough to know that."

To get an extension of the law, Mr. Thieu would have to get approval once more from the National Assembly, including the mostly hostile Senate.

When Mr. Thieu made his first request for special powers last June, the Senate turned him down, 27 to 21. Thieu supporters responded by arranging a special Senate session after curfew, which opposition senators charged they were either physically prevented from attending or not informed about. That vote was a victory for Mr. Thieu, by a vote of 26 to 0.

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Park Takes Oath As 4th Republic Starts in S. Korea

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (AP)—Park Chung Hee, who has ruled South Korea since 1961, took his fourth presidential oath today with a pledge to "build a great Korea—prosperous, just, full of hope, and above all, reunited."

The inauguration was held at Changchung Gymnasium before 3,000 persons. They included 2,359 delegates to the National Conference for Unification, which elected Mr. Park to a six-year term last Saturday.

The inaugural and promulgation of a new constitution earlier in the day marked the start of the fourth Republic, ending a theoretical Western-style democracy which had existed since 1948.

Mr. Park was elected to his third term last year. He then rewrote the old constitution and it was approved in a referendum Nov. 21. He said the reforms were needed so that the nation could better pursue a peaceful reunification of South and North Korea.

Mr. Park declared in his inaugural speech that "these great reforms will usher in... a cooperative, productive and effective social order dedicated to prosperity and unification of our country."

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RICE BOATS—South Vietnamese rice farmers tending their fields near Saigon. Boats add to mobility in region where the roads are few and usually unpaved.

In Heaviest Raids of War

U.S. Command Lists 1,400 Sorties in Week

(Continued from Page 1)

list included only targets assessed to have received "significant" bomb damage. He admitted that other targets had been struck but were not on the list.

He also cautioned that other areas besides Hanoi and Haiphong were targets in the U.S. air offensive, but would not identify them.

Nor did Maj. Whittemore have information on the number of North Vietnamese missile sites destroyed, apparently because there was insufficient photo-reconnaissance data.

Some 600 surface-to-air missiles were fired against invading aircraft during the week—with B-52s

were shelling. This continued the low level of enemy activity that has persisted most of the last two months.

In Washington, Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said they were on the outskirts of Hanoi, which was obviously like other cities, with civilian housing and business areas scattered throughout.

© Los Angeles Times.

said: "We have no information that indicates that at all."

Asked how close military targets were to civilian areas, Mr. Friedheim said they were on the outskirts of Hanoi, which was obviously like other cities, with civilian housing and business areas scattered throughout.

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Adm. Freeman refused to discuss the case of Grumman, which has said that it faces bankruptcy if it does not receive \$2 million more per plane from the Navy for the F-14 than its original contracted price of \$15.2 million. Other Department of Defense sources said that as the act is written, Grumman could conceivably apply for similar relief.

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The Department of Defense has received stock from other companies before, an official in the department's Office of Banking and Contract Financing said, but only in cases of bankruptcy or reorganization.

Adm. Freeman said that it had been decided to buy the Gap stock to keep the Navy's destroyer program on schedule and to prevent an even higher cost that would be encountered in changing to another manufacturer.

He added that if the plan worked, the Navy might try it again with other companies that were facing bankruptcy.

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Sent to White House

New Welfare Reform Draft Seen Headed for Controversy

By Vincent J. Burke

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Health, Education and Welfare Department has drafted and sent to the White House a new version of President Nixon's welfare reform plan, which is even more controversial than the one Congress killed last October.

Like the President's Family Assistance Plan, which died in the Senate, the new draft would offer federal cash to all poor families with children.

However, the draft bill would abandon the original goal of

putting large numbers of welfare mothers to work on the ground that it would cost too much to provide day care for their children.

Moreover, the new proposal would offer cash payments to many more families than would the original. For example, under the new draft an intact family of four (father, mother and two children) could receive supplementary cash until the father's earnings reached \$5,400 a year, instead of \$4,440 under the original plan.

The new blueprint has been forwarded to the White House by HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson with a recommendation that the President consider sending it to Congress.

In redesigning Mr. Nixon's plan, department aides tried to eliminate what they regarded as economic flaws in the original. But they produced a design that has the political flaw of being more controversial and more difficult to sell to the public and Congress than the original.

Rejection Expected

For that reason, sources said, Mr. Nixon almost certainly will reject the new draft. The President has said he would try to persuade Congress to enact his Family Assistance Plan, this time with a tougher work requirement. But it is not yet clear whether the President will push hard for major reform or content himself with minor revisions of the existing family welfare program, which confines aid largely to broken families.

Among weaknesses of the Family Assistance Plan cited by HEW planners were the high cost of putting welfare mothers to work and the inadequacy of work incentives for fathers.

Under existing law every able-bodied mother who heads a welfare family is required to register for work or job-training unless she has a child under 6. Mr. Nixon had suggested that under his plan all mothers except those with pre-school children would be put to work. But his plan at the outset would have provided only a fraction of the free day care for welfare children and of the job-training services and public services jobs required to achieve that purpose.

Declaring it "impossible to justify... on economic grounds" the cost of such services, HEW planners proposed that no effort be made to put any welfare mother with a child under 15 into the work force. This would define as unavailable for work 35 percent of welfare mothers, whereas Mr. Nixon's plan would have ruled out only one-third.

Diminishing Return

The HEW group argued that the average cost to taxpayers, including day care, of putting a mother with a child under 15 to work is a mother with a child under 14 would be at least \$5,000 a year. It said this would exceed the value to society of the work such mothers would do.

Notwithstanding the costs, public opinion, as reflected in Congress, is leaning in the opposite direction from the HEW recommendation. For example, in approving Mr. Nixon's plan, before it was killed in the Senate, the House revised it to exempt from its work registration requirement only mothers with children under 3, instead of under 6.

The problem of work incentives for fathers arises out of Mr. Nixon's effort to correct inequities of existing welfare laws.

Federal welfare cash now is denied in many states to intact families of jobless fathers, and in all states but a family whose father works full-time at a low-paid job. By proposing to extend cash to all poor families with children Mr. Nixon's plan sought to eliminate the incentive for families to break up and to reward "working poor" fathers.

But HEW concluded that Mr. Nixon's plan would not provide a sufficient spur or reward for fathers to work. Under it, a family of four (father, mother, two children) would be guaranteed \$2,400 a year if the father registered for work but did not actually find a job. The father could earn a small amount without the family losing any welfare payment, but thereafter the family would lose \$3 in welfare for every \$3 in added earnings.

Los Angeles Times



Associated Press
THAWING OUT—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, enjoying the snow and in playful mood, tried toboggan ride in Gander, Newfoundland, on Christmas Eve, when plane stopped en route to Havana from Moscow.

Deprived Children Found To Recover Mental Abilities

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—A noted student of human psychological development has a word of good cheer for those who fear early deprivation may doom children to lifelong intellectual inferiority.

Jerome Kagan, of Harvard University, said yesterday that evidence from several years of study shows the outlook for such children is much more hopeful than many persons had believed.

"Intellectual development is much more plastic and reversible than any one has surmised," he said at the annual meeting here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Kagan, professor of human development in Harvard's Department of Psychology and Social Relations, gave one of a series of special "invited lectures" at the annual meeting, which opened yesterday. Some 8,000

Gallup Poll Finds Nixon Is Again 'Most Admired'

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 27 (UPI)—President Nixon, for the fourth consecutive year, is the man Americans most admire in the world, followed by the Rev. Billy Graham and the late Harry S. Truman, the Gallup Poll said today.

Pop Paul VI placed eighth.

Newcomers to the list were the President's foreign affairs adviser, Henry Kissinger, fourth; presidential candidate George McGovern, ninth; and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, 10th.

In fifth place was Sen. Edward Kennedy, followed by Gov. George Wallace, of Alabama, and Vice-President Agnew.

The poll was conducted Dec. 8-11 and included interviews with 1,008 persons, 18 or older, at 300 selected localities across the nation.

Mr. Nixon held a wider margin over the field this year than he did in the last three, the survey said. Mr. Graham was second for the fourth straight year.

Mr. Truman, who died yesterday, has figured prominently in the poll's "most admired man" list since its inception in 1964. He placed among the top 10 in 22 out of a total 37 surveys, heading the list in 1964 and 1969.

The Associated Press

Record Rail Strike On Long Island

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The strike against the Long Island Rail Road became the longest shutdown in the line's history, yesterday.

Heading into its 28th day, the walkout on the busiest U.S. commuter railroad surpassed a strike that lasted 26 days in 1960. No pay talks were scheduled.

The Associated Press

Architect Contemplates Beer Can, Or, the House That Thirst Built

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 27 (AP)—Inexpensive houses can be built out of beer and soft-drink cans according to a professor of architecture at the University of Arizona.

Prof. Alvin Miller says he has devised a type of cement-fiberglass block filled with beer and soft-drink cans suitable for building walls.

"You'll have the cheapest patio wall in town and nobody will know what's in it," Mr. Miller says. "The two basic ingredients are readily available to make the walls, which can be put together by unskilled people."

Mr. Miller, who is trying to get his idea patented, says the blocks are made from empty cans stacked in the size and shape desired and then covered with the cement and fiberglass mixture.

The result is an inexpensive, waterproof block that can be used for outdoor walls or in larger, sturdier shapes, for house walls, Mr. Miller says.

Employing the geodesic dome concept, Mr. Miller says he hopes to incorporate the blocks in a low-cost housing plan he is developing.

"The unit is designed to be easily erected with as few skills as possible," Mr. Miller says, adding that the cost of materials for a home for four persons could be as low as \$3,500.

The Associated Press

Los Angeles Times

The Associated Press

The Associated Press</div

Page 4—Thursday, December 28, 1972 *

U.S. Latin Policy

The Nixon administration's decision to seek from Congress the full \$1 billion over three years pledged to the key soft-loan branch of the Inter-American Development Bank is a major initiative boding well for a more positive Latin policy in Mr. Nixon's second term than was evident in his first. The easy thing, popular at least with some aid-wary congressmen and with those accepting John Connally's view that the United States has no Latin friends anyway, would be to tell the Latins that, gee, fellows, we'd like to deliver the money but Congress won't cough it up. Instead, reportedly at the determination of Treasury Secretary Shultz, the United States is taking the technical steps necessary to keep the soft-loan branch open and to trigger release to it of contributions offered by the better-off Latins. The administration has further accepted the responsibility of doing the difficult political work necessary to get the balance of the \$1 billion actually appropriated by Congress.

Latins are often no more sensitive to the complications and limitations of the American political process than Americans are to theirs. But such complications are no less real for being unacknowledged south of the border. Part of the hangup on the \$1-billion pledge arose from an accident of sorts: money for the bank came in a bill including a military aid item on which the Senate and the House could not agree, and as a result a continuing resolution providing funds at minimal levels for all items in the bill was the only way out. A larger part of the hangup arose, and may arise again, from congressional reluctance to surrender to a multilateral institution (of which the United States is necessarily only one member) and to a multi-year process (which development lending necessarily is) the degree of tight annual control that Congress likes to exercise over items in the domestic budget.

The way to crack this nut, if there is a

satisfactory way, is by a certain quality and continuity of executive consultation with Congress. To say that such consultation has not been a hallmark of the Nixon presidency is surely no understatement. On the other side, we have sympathy for an administration required to deal, as every administration is with some of the more arbitrary figures on the Hill. Latins may not appreciate that to a considerable extent their development hinges on Mr. Nixon's particular style of dealing with the Congress, and on Mr. Otto Passman's particular style of dealing with the President. But that's political reality.

So the politics is important. The development which the money will presumably help stimulate is important. And, finally, the diplomacy is important too. Until now, Mr. Nixon has been in the inconsistent position of claiming in effect that the United States has a special interest in Latin America and looking suspiciously at changes made there under other than traditional or American auspices, while at the same time failing to accept the special obligations which a claim of special interest mandates. This general attitude has been at the core of Latin and American grumbling over Mr. Nixon's first-term Latin policy, as much as any of his specific acts.

Now, with a decision to proceed in the soft-loan funds for the region's own development bank, with a declared interest in focusing more executive energies on shaping new ties with Latin America, and with certain other favorable omens, Mr. Nixon stands to do a good bit better by the hemisphere. We would not at all begrudge him a second-term ambition to visit Latin America and to receive there a reception wiping out the memory of the rocks and jeers hurled at him on his famous earlier hemispheric tour as Vice-President nearly two decades ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What to Do?

America's bombs sear through North Vietnam's cities and countryside again, perhaps even touching some of the camps where a tragically increasing company of American war prisoners sit helplessly. After a brief obeisance to Christmas, the spirit of war has re-emerged untempered. Does the muted popular outcry against the renewed massive bombardments indicate that the administration's grievous policy is having a grievous consequence here at home: the apathetic withdrawal of concerned citizens and their representatives in Congress into a mood of hopelessness and resignation? It needn't and mustn't be.

During this holiday week when most legislators are at home among their constituents, ordinary citizens have ideal opportunities to make their views known directly. Only if members of Congress sense strong feeling or outrage across the country will antiwar legislation have a chance of succeeding.

Then from its opening days next month, the 93d Congress will have its chance to confront an administration which has shown itself perfectly comfortable in ignoring other expressions of antiwar sentiment. President Nixon's formidable mandate at the polls—though built on the false premise of peace "at hand"—could easily strengthen the instinct of callous self-righteousness for months to come.

The Congress should carefully choose its channel of protest for maximum impact. A number of representatives have already demanded that the White House send Mr. Kissinger to Capitol Hill to make a formal

report on his deadlocked Paris negotiations. We have often sympathized with congressional frustration at being denied access to the real foreign policymakers of the Nixon administration, but this approach is far too trivial now. It is even quite possible that the President would permit Mr. Kissinger to appear, thinking that this gesture would take the wind out of his critics' sails—and he would probably be right.

Much more effective would be a revival in the very first days of the new Congress of an antiwar amendment to link further funds for Indochina aid to the achievement of a settlement and the return of the prisoners of war. This builds on the momentum of the Brooke Amendment which narrowly passed the Senate last August, but was roundly dismissed in more timid House. The legislative vehicle for this approach would be the military aid authorization bill scheduled to come up in the first weeks of the new session.

Under normal circumstances any newly elected president could expect a honeymoon period with the Congress, even one controlled by the opposite party. President Nixon is presumably counting on such a mood to protect him from legislative flak. We hope it will not.

Unless the successive reverses of past years have drained all the conviction and courage from the widening band of congressional independents, the coming month is a moment to be seized and this season of the holiday of peace is the time to start.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Science at Sea

One hundred years ago this month, HMS Challenger set sail from Portsmouth, England, on the world's first voyage devoted to purely scientific exploration of the seas. The science of oceanography has made incredible strides since then, especially now that new technology enables man to probe the deepest ocean floor.

Ironically, just as oceanographers are beginning to discover and learn to exploit undreamed-of wealth in and beneath that undreamed-of wealth that is covered by 70 percent of the earth that is covered by water, the freedom of scientific exploration at sea is being sharply challenged. Many states with an eye to the mineral and fish resources that abound on and above their continental shelves are laying ever-wider claims to jurisdiction over the waters off their coasts, including the right to restrict oceanographic research.

Since only a few wealthy states, like the United States, can afford the sophisticated equipment required for modern ocean studies, the effect is to curtail research in those

areas which offer the greatest promise for supplementing the dwindling resources of mankind. This is obviously a self-defeating prospect, especially for those developing nations that are most in need of the new wealth that ocean space may have to offer.

Smaller nations have a legitimate fear

that larger powers may use knowledge gained off their shores for selfish military or commercial purposes. Safeguards are obviously needed to insure that the fruits of oceanographic research are open to all and that all coastal states have an opportunity to participate in studies conducted close to their shores.

Such safeguards can and should be written

into any new international codes that might

emerge from the Law of the Sea conference

that is scheduled to convene late next year.

However, if man is to realize the full

benefits in knowledge and wealth that the

seas can offer, it is essential that the sea

law conference preserve maximum freedom

for science at sea.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 28, 1897
Fifty Years Ago

December 28, 1922

CHICAGO—Mr. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. John W. Mackay, Mr. Ogden Mills and the Canadian Pacific Rail road officials are forming a great syndicate to explore for gold in the Klondike on a scale hitherto unknown and impossible. Valuable concessions have already been acquired by Mr. Maitland Kersey, who has received the management of the White Star Line to conduct the American operations of the new syndicate. For the present the operations will be restricted to mining.

NEW YORK—Isadora Duncan ascribes to doctors champagne her fiasco at the Academy of Music, when the audience left after her pianist, Max Rabinovitch, quit and she tried to dance without music but without success. She said: "I was delirious and hardly knew what I was doing. We received champagne in floods, both my husband and myself are used to wine, but after the champagne both of us were ill." She also said that the pianist thought the program over beforehand and left.



Mr. Nixon's Power Without Pity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has sent the bombers over North Vietnam again, but it is hard to see how this air war can go on for long at the present rate.

In the first place, there are not that many legitimate military targets in North Vietnam, and the cost to the United States of the present offensive is also rising steeply. North Vietnam claims to have shot down eight B-52s and one F-4 since the Christmas recess. The United States command acknowledges the loss of 18 aircraft and 70 flyers since heavy raids began on Dec. 18.

Second, the President no longer has the excuse that this heaviest bombardment of the war is essential to stop an enemy offensive. The White House spokesman, Ronald L. Ziegler, linked the mandate of his election, we had better know it now, for even in the long and shameful record of the Vietnam war we have never seen such power used with so little provocation. This is war by tantrum, and it is worse than the Cambodian and Laotian invasions, for Nixon had at least a strategic purpose in those offensives, and back then he explained what he thought he was doing.

Now, Ziegler merely says "We are not going to allow the peace talks to be used as a cover for another offensive." If there's not an offensive, he merely suggests there might be one. If you're going to bomb North Vietnam, of

course you have to blame North Vietnam for wrecking the talks, and if you're asked about South Vietnam's part in the wreck, you can't discuss "questions of substance."

Maybe none of this is surprising. The war has corrupted everything else, and is now corrupting the American democratic process, not for the first time. The trouble is that this sort of thing is bound to produce an ugly confrontation with the Congress when the members come back early in the new year, if there is not a lull in the bombing and a return to the negotiating table by the following month.

Violence of this intensity for such ambiguous reasons cannot help but produce trouble on the Hill, if not a constitutional crisis, and even more violence in the streets. This was not what Nixon had planned for the beginning of his second term, but he has treated the Congress and the people with contempt and even made a mockery of the Christmas spirit in the process.

France is in the throes of a constitutional crisis. The 1968 Gaullist constitution does not define how a president, who can name any government he cares to, is supposed to live with a bicameral Assembly, to which any government is responsible.

Dissolution is the only hope. But in this case, to resume the Expansion-Express script, it does not work. The French vote again and the left picks up 18 more seats. The Gaullists are out. "Pompidou, disavowed, unsure of himself, resigns," it reads, and new presidential elections are set for the following month.

The Left wins again. Socialist Mitterrand, supported by the Communists, takes 32 percent to only 35 for Gaullist Pierre Messmer and 13 percent for centrist Lecanuet. "The inflation rate, reserves dwindle, the Bourse collapses," continues the scenario, but production and employment hold steady, obviously not for long.

The Communists demand and get a \$200 minimum monthly wage, setting off more inflation. The government accepts the system, and that the French leftist opposition historically does not. But if the polls are to be believed, Frenchmen, at least for the moment, are ready to put their money on the opposition, and try their luck with its loyalty.

In any case, there are fewer and fewer political analysts here who still believe that in a Popular Front government the Communists would eat the others. The Communists goes to the more modern thinking, which was kept in line by the presidential power to dissolve the Assembly, and rally public opinion with a "Red scare," as De Gaulle did in 1968. The March elections could very well be a watershed in French politics no matter who wins. The 1968 elections, which gave the majority 371 out of 487 seats, was hardly representative of France, and the current polls are likely closer to the truth.

But it is a mistake to think that an opposition victory after 15 years of Gaullism would bring holocaust. The Gaullist constitution, concentrating power in the presidency, assures the contrary. And there is no reason to think that he could not, as so many American presidents have, work with the opposition.

Hanoi as the Bombs Fell

By Michael Allen

(The following account of the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was written for the U.S. newspaper *Newsday* by the Rev. Michael Allen, one of four American peace activists who arrived in Hanoi Dec. 16 with more than 500 letters for American prisoners of war. Allen, assistant director of the Yale Divinity School, formerly was the rector of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, an Episcopal church in Manhattan, where he established a reputation for involvement in social issues.)

HANOI—it is Christmas Eve and in an hour Joan Bacq and I will conduct a Christmas service. Afterwards, there will be mass at the cathedral and then a party. It could be beautiful, but the last six days have been horrific.

Monday afternoon (Dec. 18), we walked around Hanoi among the thousands of bicycles that crowd the streets. Children everywhere were smiling at us, playing in the streets of what still looks like a lovely French city.

Then, Monday night, the bombs fell. No one expected them. I stood on the balcony with a French reporter, watching tracer bullets and an occasional rocket cut across the sky.

Then, to the north, the sky grew red and smoke billowed against a full moon. Then the sky grew red to the west and I heard the sound of jets overhead. My own fear mounted and the Frenchman led me to the shelter.

The sirens sounded again and again as wave after wave of bombs passed over. But the worst was around 3 a.m., when I was sure the hotel was next.

Most of the principal services in Hanoi are gone. There is almost no electricity for the city. The railroad station has been destroyed and the airport is only semi-operational.

That afternoon we saw the village of Andong. A housing project built in the '50s for working people was totally destroyed.

I saw an old man standing in the ruins of his house, putting on his coat and taking it off again immediately, as if the ritual act could recreate his past. There were impulsive faces but also many tears.

Friday night was supposed to be our going-away party, but it was interrupted by the bombers

The French Elections: Timetable for Change?

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—To judge from the latest poll, France is rapidly heading for another Popular Front government and toward becoming the Chile of Western Europe. The latest poll gave the opposition Left a healthy eight-point lead over the majority, 48 to 32 percent, and showed the opposition centrist steady at 15 percent, apparently a sign that Gaullism without De Gaulle, if that's what it can be called, is losing its appeal.

The situation is so serious that the prime minister and government decide not to leave on vacation," says the script. The prime minister, by the way, is Pierre Mendès-France, who serves as his own finance minister. Mitterrand, following De Gaulle's 1965 example, has refused to give the Communists the foreign finance or defense ministries.

The devaluation is rapidly approaching. Mitterrand, in extremis, hails the Front's program, derailing the franc and blocking wages. *L'Humanité*, the Communist daily, bannishes the workers' refusal to accept this. There is a split with the Communists. The script stops. The rest is left to the reader's imagination. And the rest is not difficult to imagine.

The French press, largely sympathetic to the Left, is helping things along with articles on the theme of What Will Happen When the Left Takes Over. One of these, published in the business magazine *l'Expansion* and reprinted in *l'Express*, the largest French newsmagazine, went into considerable detail on the impending catastrophe, labeling it an exercise in "political fiction." It reads like the scenario for a quad-legal coup d'état:

The Scenario

The Left, taking advantage of the Communists' low profile and Gaullist mistakes, narrowly carries the March elections, winning control of the National Assembly by six votes. President Pompidou, unwilling to name a Socialist or Communist prime minister, briefly tries a liberal Gaullist, Edgar Faure, but the new majority cannot accept him. Pompidou, disengaged, dissolves the Assembly, setting new elections two months later. In the interim money continues to flow over the Alps and says the script, "prices rise and wages fall." The rest is to draw up new electoral boundaries.

A much more plausible scenario would have had the Left closing the gap in March, proving its cohesion as an opposition force over the next two years and halting Mr. Mitterrand—who won 48 percent against Gen. De Gaulle in 1968—win the next presidential race in 1976. In all probability, this is the plan favored by Mr. Mitterrand.

A victory by the Left is only an outside possibility next March; more probable is that neither the Left nor the majority will win control, as almost happened in 1967, and that the opposition centrist, the *Reformateurs* of Leucanet, and *Servan-Schreiber*, hold the balance with their 15 percent.

One Day

But if it does not come in March, the day will come, as it must in any democracy, when the opposition wins. The question then will be whether France collapses, as the scenario would have us believe, or whether it is possible for president and Assembly of different persuasions to live together.

There are those who think that a real political opposition is a very salutary thing. It can be argued that what France needs is the concept of a "loyal opposition," one which while opposing the government accepts the system, and that the French leftist opposition historically does not. But if the polls are to be believed, Frenchmen, at least for the moment, are ready to put their money on the opposition, and try their luck with its loyalty.

And in any case, there are fewer and fewer political analysts here who still believe that in a Popular Front government the Communists would eat the others. The Communists goes to the more modern thinking, which was kept in line by the presidential power to dissolve the Assembly, and rally public opinion with a "Red scare," as De Gaulle did in 1968.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Chile Denounces Press Reports**Survivors to Answer 'Cannibalism' Charge***From WPA Dispatches*

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 27.—An Uruguayan diplomat said today that the 16 Uruguayans who survived 10 weeks after a plane crash in the Andes would issue a statement after they return to Montevideo this weekend, presumably concerning the reports that they stayed alive by eating some of the dead passengers.

Relatives and a government official denounced today the allegations of cannibalism.

In Montevideo, the mother of a survivor said of the reports: "It's a lie. It's criminal action even to print such reports." Sam Francois added that "something that looked like a miracle from heaven" should not be "distorted with this kind of report."

Her son, Roberto, is one of three survivors who flew home ahead of the others. Mrs. Francois said she would not tell him about the reports because "you can imagine the terrible pain such a thing might cause him."

A statement issued by the secretary-general of the Chilean government, Arsenio Popin, noted there were "numerous reports in relation to the supposed case of cannibalism," and said the government "profoundly regrets these reports that are not fundamentally serious and cause grave harm. It deplores, at the same time, the sensationalism shown that affects a group of

citizens from a friendly country who, because of their unfortunate situation, are deserving of our highest consideration."

Report Quoted

Mr. Silva's acknowledgment of evidence of cannibalism was made following publication in *La Segunda*, a Santiago newspaper, of what was described as the rescue team's secret report. It printed the story under a headline reading: "May God Forgive Them. Justifiable Cannibalism."

Cesar Charlone, the Uruguayan chargé d'affaires in Santiago, said the survivors had made a "solemn pact" to say nothing until they had all returned to Uruguay. There, he said, they planned to make a joint statement. Until then, he said, they will remain in isolation in their hotel rooms.

The allegations of cannibalism began circulating shortly after news was received last weekend that the 16 survived the crash high on an icy Andes slope.

The chief of the rescue squad which first reached the site of the crash said yesterday he found evidence of cannibalism in and around the wreckage of the plane, on a 13,500-foot slope of Tinguiririca Volcano, about 120 miles from Santiago.

There were 45 persons aboard the Uruguayan Air Force F-27 turboprop that crashed Oct. 13. The passengers were players on a Montevideo rugby team, their relatives and fans.

Guillermo Suva, chief of the rescue squad, said complete details of the rescue crew's findings had

been presented to Chilean and Uruguayan authorities.

Made 'Solemn Pact'

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Interior of bus after collision with cattle truck in which force of impact ripped seats from their moorings.

19 Are Killed in New Mexico As Truck Hits a Church Bus

Bandits Flee Armored Truck After Guns, Ax, Bomb Fail

MARSEILLES, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A gang of 10 attacked an armored truck here yesterday with machine-gun fire, an ax, a dump truck and explosives in a vain attempt to grab 1.8 million francs, the police said.

As three guards huddled inside the truck, the hooded bandits rammed it with the dump truck, blasted it with plastic explosives, hacked at it and fired at it.

But the armored truck fled from a bank collection, withdrew through the assault and the gang finally fled after the guards shot back through slits in the armor plating.

The attack took place in the morning when one of the bandits, driving a heavy-duty dump truck stolen from a nearby construction site, rammed the armored vehicle on a narrow country road and immobilized it by wedging wooden blocks under the wheels.

Nine accomplices soon arrived and the gang began trying to break into the truck when the

three guards refused to leave the vehicle.

First they attached a plastic charge to the rear door, but the explosion merely did minor damage to the steel plates.

Next, one of the bandits attacked the reinforced windshield with an ax, but only managed to chip off a few specks of the bulletproof material.

Then some of the highwaymen slid beneath the van to shoot through what they thought would be its soft underbelly, but the bullets just bounced off.

As the truck's alarm echoed across the countryside, the despairing bandits began spraying it with their machine guns.

At this time, the guards also opened fire with machine guns through slits in the armor plating.

The driver, Daniel Courbet, later told police that the gang fled at this point. The police found the gang's car abandoned farther away with blood spattered on the seats, suggesting one or more of the outlaws was wounded.

The official press agency said

the body was destined to rise again, the church taught that a corpse had no rights in itself, except by the will of relatives of the dead person, or the will of the person before death. Since the living person had duties to fulfill to the community, "it seems to us justifiable on the ethical plane that the survivors of the crashed plane fed to survive, on the corpses of their comrades in misfortune, granted... that there was no other food to evade certain death," Father Concelli said.

"The action is only apparently cannibalistic; the necessity and the priority right to survive deprive it of any negative element," he added.

Tass said the operation was successfully completed but did not say when it occurred.

Heavy Snowfall Hits Caucasus

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Aircraft, policemen and skiers staged a 48-hour rescue operation in the mountains of Dagestan, in the Caucasus, after an unprecedentedly heavy snowfall. Tass reported last night.

The official press agency said snow was 6 to 10 feet deep and dozens of vehicles were trapped in the mountains. Helicopters ferried doctors, food and medicine to persons trapped by the deep drifts.

Tass said the operation was successfully completed but did not say when it occurred.

Cosmos-541 Launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched an unnamed satellite, Cosmos-541,

the Tass press agency said.

John Provenzano

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—John Provenzano, 75, veteran jazz clarinetist, died here yesterday.

Known as Johnny Jazz when he helped export jazz upriver to Chicago in 1918, his career spanned the early years of the 20th century.

In a note written to his family shortly before his death, Mr. Provenzano asked:

"Give me a nice funeral. Lots of flowers. Buy a few bottles of New Orleans whiskey, and offer everybody a drink on me. That's it, see you later."

Robert H. Gore Sr.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 27 (UPI).—Robert H. Gore, 86, former newspaper owner and governor of Puerto Rico from 1933 to 1934, died yesterday.

He owned the R. H. Gore Co. and the Institutional Insurance Co. of America and built a fortune selling insurance with newspaper subscriptions.

Duke Dimitri de Beauharnais

MONTRÉAL, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Duke Dimitri de Beauharnais, 74, a direct descendant of the Empress Josephine of France, died here Saturday.

The son of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, he was born in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, and served with the Imperial Cavalry during the Russian Revolution.

Following the collapse of the czarist regime, the duke took up residence at his home here.

Count Szapary

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Count Anthony Szapary, 66, a member of the Hungarian National-Sports Federation, died Sunday at his home here.

Count Szapary was the husband of the former Countess Sylvia Szachnay, a granddaughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and a descendant of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Haakon Hamre

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 27 (UPI).—Prof. Haakon Hamre, 58, who held high Norwegian and Icelandic decorations for his work as a linguist, has died here.

He taught Norwegian and Old Icelandic at the University of California here for 20 years and was an expert in the dialects of western Scandinavia.

Prof. Hamre was chairman of the Department of Scandinavian Culture at the University of California at Berkeley from 1960 to

1966 and assistant dean of the

in the August assassination attempt.

Appeal by Attackers Of Hassan Rejected

RABAT, Morocco, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Supreme Court last night rejected an appeal by 11 air force officers and enlisted men sentenced to death by firing squad for trying to shoot down an airliner carrying King Hassan II of Morocco.

The condemned men now have final recourse to asking for a royal pardon. They were among 43 servicemen convicted last month for complicity in the August assassination attempt.

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Obituaries

Gen. Bissell, Briefed Truman on A-Bomb

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, 76, a World War I ace who was aviation officer on Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's staff in China early in World War II, and then commanded the USAF's Air Force from New Delhi, died Sunday in the Veterans Administration Hospital in Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Friends said that when the late President Harry S. Truman took office on President Franklin D. Roosevelt's staff, it was Gen. Bissell, then chief of the Army's intelligence section, who briefed the new President on the imminent availability of the atomic bomb.

After World War I, Gen. Bissell served on the staff of Army Air Force chief Brig. Gen. William Mitchell.

Boyan Bulgakov

VIENNA, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Boyan Bulgakov, 78, one of the longest-serving members of the Bulgarian Communist party's Politburo, died yesterday, the official news agency ETA reported from Sofia today.

Mr. Bulgakov had made more than 400 arrangements of Negro spirituals and folk songs. He was born in Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 28, 1893, the son of a former slave, and studied music in Boston and composition at Trinity College in London.

Paul Heinecke

TEANECK, N.J., Dec. 27 (UPI).—Paul Heinecke, 87, founder and president of SESAC, Inc., a composers' copyright organization, has died here.

A native of Halic, Germany, Mr. Heinecke came to the United States with his parents at the age of 11. He helped many European composers and musical performers to get established in the United States.

Duke Dimitri de Beauharnais

MONTRÉAL, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Duke Dimitri de Beauharnais, 74, a direct descendant of the Empress Josephine of France, died here Saturday.

Settling in St. Sauveur, in the Laurentians north of Montreal, the duke, an ardent outdoorsman, set up the area's first ski school and ski trails. He also charted trails in the Rocky Mountains.

Appeal by Attackers Of Hassan Rejected

RABAT, Morocco, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Supreme Court last night rejected an appeal by 11 air force officers and enlisted men sentenced to death by firing squad for trying to shoot down an airliner carrying King Hassan II of Morocco.

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BP Unit's Sale Gives Parent 'Elbow Room'

May Enable It to Delay Drawing on Bank Loan

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum has gained further "operational elbow room" over the next four to five years as a result of its big transaction with Overseas Petroleum Corp. (OPC) of Japan, BP officials said today.

Under the agreement, BP, as previously reported, is selling OPC a 30 percent interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas for \$780 million payable over the next 18 months.

The agreement brings to almost \$3 billion the total sum that is due BP or that it can draw from banks over the next two years, the officials said.

With such resources at its disposal, the officials said, they expect to hear less speculative comment about BP's allegedly tight cash position.

Even before the agreement with the Japanese group was concluded, BP, "contrary to persistent reports," was not experiencing a short-term liquidity problem, the officials said. They described as incorrect one brokerage firm's report early this month that BP's liquidity position is likely to be once again rather unhealthy and some sort of fund raising looks unavoidable.

Even after the poor trading conditions which BP experienced in 1972, its cash position at year's end is likely to be about the same as a year earlier, the officials said.

This estimate, they said, does not include the payment of \$130 million which the company is due to receive later this week from the Japanese group as the first of several installments.

In addition to the \$780 million due from the Japanese group, BP also has a \$100-million standby facility with a group of banks and a \$370-million financing arrangement with a group of financial institutions for development of its Forties Field in the North Sea.

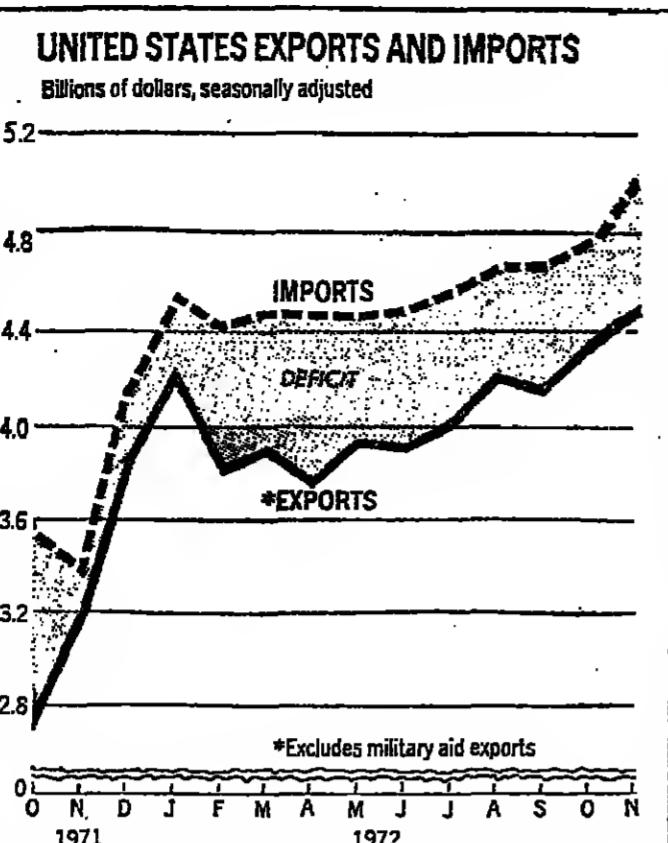
The officials said BP may decide to use the proceeds from the transaction with OPC to finance much of next year's costs of its Forties Field development and reschedule for later drawing the \$370-million facility. Under the Forties Field financing arrangement, the money is to be advanced to BP as required to meet development costs.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Dec. 27, 1972	Previous	Today
Star. (3 per 20)	2.3512	2.3496
Belg. Fr. (A1.)	44.41-44	44.33-34
Belg. Fr. (B1.)	44.41-44	44.33-34
Danish krone	6.8427-37	6.8440-50
Ecuadore	26.76-86	26.79-86
Ft. Fr. (A1.)	5.62-5.65	5.62-5.65
Ft. Fr. (B1.)	5.62-5.65	5.62-5.65
Gulf	3.2300-19	3.2320-26
Israel pound	4.20	4.30
Lira	582.40-50	582.42-50
Mal. lira	22.15-16	22.15-16
Sv. krona	4.7428-32	4.7428-32
Sw. krona	3.7575-80	3.7575-83
Swiss franc	3.7528-33	3.7528-33
Xru. (3 per 10)	361.10	361.10

A. Fred. B. Commercial



U.S. Trade Deficit Widens, 11-Month Outflow a Record

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The U.S. trade deficit took a sharp turn for the worse in November, mainly because of record-high imports in contrast to the usual tendency to level out after expanding for a year and a half.

He said that "the sustained upturn in the index reinforces the generally accepted view that the economy will continue to expand rapidly in 1973."

Mr. Passer noted that six of the eight indicators available for November at this time showed improvement. Moving unfavorably were contracts and orders for plant and equipment and building permits. The strongest improvement was recorded by common stock prices and industrial materials prices.

The department said that imports climbed 5.2 percent in the month to \$5,027 billion, topping the previous record by \$248 million set in October. Exports were valued at \$4,468 billion, 2.4 percent above the October total.

November's deficit is the largest since April, when it reached \$694 million. In November 1971, imports exceeded exports by \$214 million.

For the first 11 months of 1972, imports on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate basis were \$55.4 billion—about 21 percent above the 1971 total of \$45.56 billion. Exports were at an annual rate of \$48.77 billion, about 12 percent above the 1971 total. Last year's trade deficit amounted to \$1.9 billion.

The rise was a marked drop on the October figure of 0.9 percent.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing brought in a series of new credit restrictions after the October figure was reported and further measures to try to stem inflation will be introduced Jan. 1. Among these is a \$5 billion franc loan that the government intends to float to soak up money in circulation. It is expected to carry a 7 percent coupon.

The October increase, previously reported as 0.6 percent, was revised slightly downward to 0.5 percent.

Assistant Commerce Secretary

French Prices Up .6% in Month

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP).—The cost of living in France rose 0.6 percent in November to put the inflation rate at 6.6 percent for the first eleven months of the year, it was announced today.

The rise was a marked drop on the October figure of 0.9 percent.

France Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing brought in a series of new credit restrictions after the October figure was reported and further measures to try to stem inflation will be introduced Jan. 1. Among these is a \$5 billion franc loan that the government intends to float to soak up money in circulation. It is expected to carry a 7 percent coupon.

The October increase, previously reported as 0.6 percent, was revised slightly downward to 0.5 percent.

Assistant Commerce Secretary

Egyptians Spur Suez-Mediterranean Pipeline

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The Egyptians are making headway at last after long delays on their project for a 200-mile double pipeline capable of carrying at least 80 million tons of crude oil annually from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

The pipeline, with deep sea terminals capable of accommodating super tankers at both ends, would be a partial substitute for the Suez Canal and later—the canal opened—would supplement it.

Continental Oil a week ago signed a user's contract with Egypt committing itself to using the pipeline for 2.5 million tons annually.

Shell, which has had negotiating teams here twice previously, is again due on Friday and industry sources predict that this time that others, notably the American majors who have been holding back, will come in.

So far, four companies have signed in addition to Continental; two French companies, Cie. Francaise des Petroles for 7.5 million tons and Elf for 3 million tons, as well as Mobil for 7.5 million tons.

The French companies came in first. The French generally have been blazing the trail on Suez—the name of the pipeline standing for Suez Mediter-



Finally, the bankers requested from Egypt proof in the form of signed documents that would show that it had actually lined up the necessary users (contracts). This request disconcerted the oil companies, which are not in the habit of passing the contracts they sign around to strangers.

According to one source, the Egyptians have to get at least \$1.40 for each ton of oil the users are putting through the pipe. Thus, apparently is a stiff price as pipelines go. But if they accept less, there would be no profit for the Egyptians and hence no point in building the line, one expert said.

Negotiations with potential users have been difficult. One of the problems, experts say, is that the European bankers offered to finance the project exacted stiff terms from the Egyptians who in turn have to pose the burden to potential users.

According to one source, the Egyptians have to get at least \$1.40 for each ton of oil the users are putting through the pipe. Thus, apparently is a stiff price as pipelines go. But if they accept less, there would be no profit for the Egyptians and hence no point in building the line, one expert said.

Inflation Spurs Costs

In addition, plain inflation also has driven up the cost of building the line since Egypt first negotiated with the contractors that are to lay the pipe and build the terminals at both ends. The contractors now demand substantial increases over their original contracts.

been negotiating and are expected to join eventually.

Some of the French, who constituted the opening edge, are distressed because they assert that the late comers have been getting better deals from the Egyptians.

The pipeline, consisting of two parallel 42-inch lines, would go from Ain Sukhna, south of Suez, to Sidi Kheri, some 20 miles west of Alexandria. It would arch to the south, crossing beneath the Nile south of Cairo. Its ultimate capacity would be about 120 million tons a year, achieved through the addition of a pumping station near Cairo.

At both ends, deep-sea loading and unloading terminals are planned. Original plans called for a Suez-side terminal with three single buoy moorings capable of discharging oil from super tankers of up to 250,000 tons. On the Alexandria side, plans called for five single buoy moorings.

Deep-Sea Loading

The main advantage of the pipeline, its Egyptian proponents say, is that super tankers from the Gulf could come as far as Suez and the bulk then would be broken down, whereas at Alexandria the bulk would be broken down to go into smaller tankers capable of sailing into the various European ports of the Mediterranean which cannot accommodate super tankers.

Even a re-opened Suez Canal could not accommodate super tankers. To do so, an entirely new canal would have to be built paralleling the existing one, the experts say.

Italian companies also have

U.S. Targets On Economy Will Be Met

President's Adviser Gives Cheery Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—The President's Council of Economic Advisors said today that latest reports indicate that administration's forecast of a \$100 billion increase in the gross national product will be met this year.

In a year-end statement on the economy, the CEA said the 6 percent increase in real output and a 3.25 percent increase in prices, as measured by the GNP deflator—both administration targets—will be met.

The council said that economic progress would continue in 1973.

It said that the strength of consumer sales, persistent high rates of housing starts and of new orders for manufactured goods, reports of business intentions to invest, the stimulating influence of the federal budget and the steady rise in the money supply should raise output and employment and reduce unemployment further.

Prospects Bright

The prospects are also good for another year of continuing rapid expansion and a reduced rate of inflation, it said.

The statement added that while the prospects were good they were not assured and restraint in federal budget policy would be required to prevent the current healthy expansion from blowing off in an inflationary boom.

The chairman of the CEA, Herbert Stein, told a press conference that he hoped there would be no legislative ceiling imposed on interest rates. "I do not believe we will have such a control," he said.

Meanwhile, more commercial banks, including the nation's largest—Bank of America—raised their prime lending rate to 6 percent on S. 4.

He suggested that if such a ceiling were imposed there would be difficulty in obtaining credit.

Gives Few Hints

Mr. Stein said the administration has completed its formal meetings with various economic groups in an effort to seek ideas about the form of next year's wage-price control program.

He gave few hints about the shape of the controls next year but indicated that government, business and labor are concerned about the "administrative burdens imposed on companies and labor unions" by the controls as well as the delays that firms and unions often encounter in receiving decisions from the control bodies.

Mr. Stein also noted that, in the course of consultations, business has complained loudly about the Price Commission's profit-margin restrictions but he did not indicate what, if anything, the administration will do about it.

ENI Unit Finds Oil

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) today announced that its subsidiary Arpal has discovered oil in the Zagros Mountains of Iran in partnership with National Iranian Oil Co. The discovery, ENI said, would make it commercially feasible to develop two other small discoveries in the same area, which it described as "very promising."

The proposal comes nearly a decade after a giant study on the securities industry found evidence that some mutual fund "insiders"—people privy to the investing strategies of the funds—might be using this information to their own advantage.

Thus, if an "insider" knew that a mutual fund was about to buy a large block in ABC Widgets, the "insider" could buy in advance and profit if the big purchase by the mutual fund raised the stock's price. Likewise, a large sale of shares by a mutual fund could depress a stock's price and an early sale by an "insider" could lead to savings.

Extent of Trading Unclear

In its announcement, the SEC did not indicate the extent of such "insider" transactions.

A study in 1963—called the Report of the Special Study of the Securities Markets—found that about 15 percent of the "insiders" of 38 large mutual funds bought identical securities as the mutual funds during the same trading period: 8 percent, the study found, bought up to 15 days before the mutual fund purchased.

The study cautioned that many of the trades might have been motivated by other unrelated considerations. However, a 1966 study also found evidence of possible "insider" trading.

Yesterday, one SEC official said that actual instances of "insider" trading are probably rare. Robert Auerbach, president of the Investment Company Institute—a

study of the mutual fund industry, said that the market could be "more or less" affected by the new rules.

He said that the new rules will not affect the market significantly.

Mr. Auerbach said that the new rules will not affect the market significantly.

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Economic Analysis

War May Alter U.S. Outlook in '73

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—From late October through early December a wave of shelling swept the American business and financial community. The driving forces were Henry A. Kissinger's announcement that peace was "at hand," the re-election of President Nixon, the upsurge of business plans for investment and the anticipation of improving political and economic relations with the Communist world.

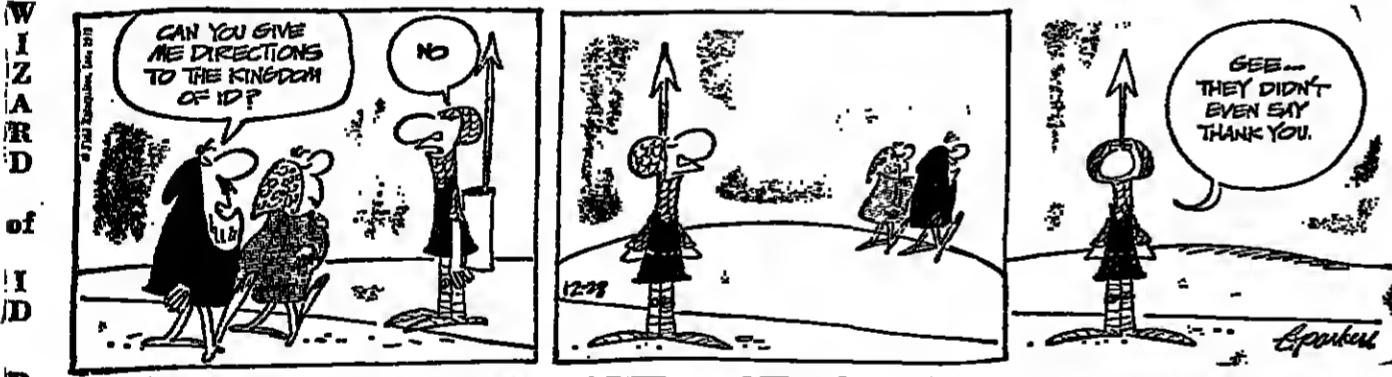
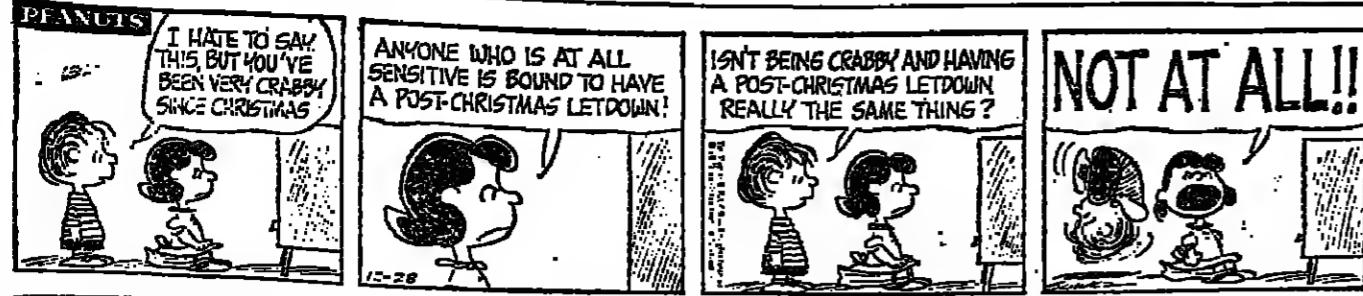
Then in mid-December came Mr. Kissinger's news conference disclosing that the President was dissatisfied with the draft peace agreement and the continued skirmishes of the public war, and getting back into the market, the possibility that Europeans will be hesitant about increasing their U.S. investments if the war drags on.

Some fear that a continuation of heavy bombing could derail Mr. Nixon's and business' hopes for expanding trade and investment with the Communist countries.

The strength of European markets,

American Stock Exchange Trading

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
When the bidding shows a misfit a seven-card fit in a major will often be more productive than three no-trump, especially if the suit has some internal solidity. The declarer demonstrated this thesis with brilliant play on the diagrammed deal.

The opening bid of one club by North promised 19 points in high cards according to the "Rotis Club," but North nevertheless valued his distribution highly and jumped to three clubs on the second round despite his partner's negative one-diamond response. When South showed a respectable spade suit, North settled in four spades.

West led the diamond king and East's play of the eight was revealing. West shifted to the heart ten, and South had a problem when he won with the heart king in dummy. A direct attempt to draw trumps, leading the ace followed by the three, was likely to be fatal, since the defense would be able to take one trump, two diamonds and a diamond ruff. South therefore made the neat move of leading the spade three from the dummy, temporarily preserving the spade ace to deal with.

East ducked the spade lead and the queen won in the closed hand. The diamond queen was led, and when West covered, the spade was used to ruff. The closed hand was entered by ruffing a low club.

On the A-K of clubs, South discarded a heart and a diamond. He mentally blessed East for producing the queen. Now he was able to continue winning clubs and make the rest of the tricks. East's trumps were trapped, whether he ruffed early or late, and South emerged with a surprising overtrick in a difficult contract.

NORTH	
♦ —	
♦ 5	
♦ —	
♦ AKJ64	
WEST	EAST
♦ —	♦ 86
♦ —	♦ J9
♦ 764	♦ —
♦ 1087	♦ Q9
SOUTH	
♦ 107	
♦ 6	
♦ 1093	
♦ —	

NORTH (D)	
♦ A3	
♦ AK54	
♦ J	
♦ AKJ643	
WEST	EAST
♦ 94	♦ K865
♦ 108	♦ Q197
♦ AK764	♦ 85
♦ 10575	♦ Q92
SOUTH	
♦ Q1072	
♦ 632	
♦ Q10932	
♦ —	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
4 ♦ Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON WILL BE GLAD I GOT A NEW DRUM. HE FELT TERRIBLE ABOUT BUSTIN' MY LAST ONE."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RABIR

SYSUF

HISRAP

LOYDOG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TITLE AGONY GAINED EMBODY

Answer: What girls who play hard to get sometimes never do—GET GOT

BOOKS

THE ELIZABETH RENAISSANCE:
THE CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT

By A.L. Rhine. Scribner. 412 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

A. L. ROWSE, the tart Elizabethan scholar whose assertive and offbeat life of Shakespeare made for a lively and argumentative literary season back in 1964, has with this volume completed his magisterial survey of the Elizabethan age: its structure, its spirit, its achievement, its influence. Although conceived and presented as a trilogy, the survey is in four parts. The current book and its predecessor, "The Elizabethan Renaissance: The Life of Society," were planned as one title to go with the two earlier volumes, "The England of Elizabeth" and "The Expansion of Elizabethan England," just issued as a paperback (Lyceum, \$3.95). All this bibliographical information need not detain us long, though, for the book at hand is a self-contained chronicle of small, fascinating details and large provocative generalizations, and, of course, the author's conclusions.

Rowse remarks that the character of the English people changed after the Puritan period from the boisterous, outgoing and swaggering folk they had been in Elizabeth's time to the controlled and laconic people we tend to think of as traditionally British. So powerful was the Puritan inheritance. It is a provocative idea, and I wish he had gone into it more deeply.

The author, a fellow of All Souls, Oxford, is not a man afraid to insert himself into the argument. He does so not merely by arranging and shaping the material, also by verbal asides and brief apostrophes. He concludes a summary of the Calvinist notion of predestination by expounding by a Cambridge theologian, one William Perkins, with the remark, "It was all nonsense—a judgment he was evidently afraid that the reader might not reach on his own. The book is peppered with these asides, and they reveal a touchy elitism and a suspicion of the ordinary man that is strange coming from a historian of a country that has been revered for the strength and longevity of its democratic institutions. Man in the group, says the author, is stupid, superstitious and unaware of his best interests and has had to be led to them through the well-meaning trickery and sugar-coating of men of character and intellect. Well, be that as it may, the expression of that idea together with a melancholy sighing for an England that is gone gives the book a sometimes peevish tone. It's almost as if the author were hinting at things he is reluctant to come out and say.

For the most part, though, the book is a closely woven and meaty survey of the state of learning, of the condition of the language, of the accomplishments in music, science and such domestic arts as keyboard techniques were exported to the Continent—probably the last time musical influences ran in that direction. To the subject of drama and poetry there isn't much he can add. He points out that the drama was the creation of only a handful of men. But isn't that true at any time? The great romantic poets were equally few in number, yet they were able to influence the course of English verse for more than a century.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

Thieves Steal Weapons From a German Castle

HEILBRONN, West Germany Dec. 27 (Reuters)—Thieves have stolen 39 historic guns and pistols valued at a million marks after breaking into a castle museum near Heilbronn.

Police said that the weapons, mostly custom-made for the dukes of Hohenlohe and dating back to the 15th and 16th centuries, were stolen over Christmas from Neuenstein Castle.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	58	Baltic port	28	Salamander
1 Places	60	Spot for a	29	Reverberation
5 Furniture piece	61	farmer	30	Golf club
9 Climb	63	Medium	31	Reader's
14 Power source	67	instruction:	Abbr.	
15 Kitchen or den	70	See 17 Across	32	Do a kitchen job
16 Ship deck	71	Eight	33	Suffix for
17 Title of a	72	virumque	numbers	34
familiar poem,	73	cana"	35	majesty
with 67 Across	73	Shred	36	3 Arthur of the
20 Russian girl's	74	Step	37	court
name	75	In the past:	38	Bone: Prefix
21 Chill	75	Abbri:	39	Flow slowly
22 Kind of stick	76	DOWN	41	Rest day: Abbr.
23 Class members:	77	Young girl	42	Facial features
24 Environment:	78	Preminger	43	Presidential
25 — Anne	79	Ring-tailed	44	monogram
27 Gender: Abbr.	80	animal	45	Paris evening
28 Locale of the	81	Mischiefous	46	Canine John Doe
poem	82	Mister, in India	50	Kind of ticket
84 Environment:	83	O'Neill name	51	Of course
Prefix	84	Harvard museum	52	SHELTER
85 Common abbr.	85	Wayley	53	Author of the
16 "—" Shrugged"	86	Farm animal	54	poem
40 First words of	87	Trim a photo	55	Stip
the poem	88	11 Distant	56	Marble
45 Present time	89	Fraternal branch	57	Lassie's
46 Japanese herb	90	English Derby	58	precursor
47 Pronoun	91	town	61	Musical
48 Last words of	92	18 S. A. rubber	62	instrument
the poem	93	Abominable	64	Moon vehicles
53 State: Abbr.	94	Snowman	65	Machine tools
56 Sloth, for one	95	24 Merganser	66	— the finish
57 Have second	96	Part of Q.E.D.	67	Scary one
thoughts	97		68	Indicate assent

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15				16				
17				18				19				
20					21			22				
28	29	30			23	24		25	26	27		
34					35				36	37	38	39
46					41	42		43	44			
45							46		47			
53	54	55			56				57			
58		59			60		61	62	63	64	65	66
67		68					69					
70							71			72		
73							74			75		

JOHN LEE

Lose in Tournament

2 Black Colleges Fail in Basketball

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Grambling and North Carolina A-T, the first predominantly black schools to be invited to the Eastern College Athletic Conference's Holiday Festival, were ousted in special preliminary round games by St. John's and Manhattan, respectively, before a sparse crowd of 5,515 at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon.

The Tigers from Grambling, having a lean year, lost 112-86, in the first game of the opening doubleheader to St. John's, but Manhattan had to struggle for

Villanova from the unbeaten ranks, 80-64. The Wildcats had won six straight.

Villanova's shooting was bad, and South Carolina with a decided height advantage, dominated the boards. It was South Carolina's sixth victory in eight games.

Alexander English scored 23 points and grabbed 13 rebounds for the Gamecocks, and Tom Ingelsby was the Wildcats' top point-maker with 23 points. Kevin Joyce had 16 points, seven rebounds and four assists.

The Wilmore-Russell combination accounted for 60 of the Wolverine points, 48 of their shots and 26 of the 36 baskets they made. Wilmore, the 6-foot-3-inch senior, scored 31 points and Russell, 6-7 sophomore, had 29 points. In addition, Russell grabbed 17 rebounds and passed off for five baskets, most of them to Wilmore.

The once-beaten Wolverines, in winning their seventh game, had a decided height advantage and made excellent use of it in dominating the boards against the Eagles, who took their third loss in two periods.

The winning goal was scored by defenseman Peter Adamik, whose shot from the blue line, screened by two players, slid underneath Perkins.

The Czechs opened the scoring at 15 minutes 34 seconds of the first period as Jaroslav Holik rapped in a rebound on a power-play. The United States tied it a minute later on a goal by the University of Denver's Bob Young. The puck bounced into the cage off a Czech defenseman.

The second U.S. goal also came on a deflection, when Chuck Ness, of Duluth, hammered the puck off a Czech player.

Tempers flared in the stormy second period as the hard-hitting U.S. team, composed of top collegians, battled the Czechs' superior shooting and passing to a standstill. Holik, a 10-year veteran of Czech teams, drew three penalties in the session.

The Czechs play Canada tonight.

Lemaire Scores 2 as Canadiens Extend Margin

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Jacques Lemaire, leading the National Hockey League in goals, scored his 26th and 29th of the season last night to lead the Montreal Canadiens to a 4-1 victory over the St. Louis Blues.

Lemaire scored on a Montreal power-play in the second period on a pass from Frank Mahovlich and scored again on a pass from Pierre Bouchard in the third period.

The Canadiens are undefeated in their last six games. They increased their lead to three points over the Boston Bruins in the East Division.

Cannucks 4, Golden Seals 3
Vancouver, led by Don Tannahill's three goals, edged California, 4-3, at home. Tannahill now has 13 goals.

Red Wings 1, Penguins 1
At Detroit, Nick Libett's goal with 6 minutes 23 seconds to play gave the Red Wings a 1-1 tie with Pittsburgh.

NHL Standings

		East Division		West Division	
		W	L	T	GP
Montreal	22	5	12	14	51
Boston	22	12	12	14	51
New York	22	11	13	14	51
Philadelphia	16	16	4	3	49
Buffalo	16	16	4	3	49
Detroit	15	16	4	3	49
Toronto	15	16	4	3	49
Vancouver	14	21	3	23	105
Pittsburgh	4	26	4	12	62

College Basketball

Wis.-Milwaukee 68, LNU 61.

Memphis State 95, Cornell 64.

Tournaments

ECAC Holiday, N.Y.

St. John's 104, Grambling 84.

Manhattan 73, North Carolina AT 61.

Michigan 89, Buffalo College 70.

South Carolina 75, Villanova 64.

Gulf Coast 64, Jacksonville 58.

Jacksonville St., Miami (Ohio) 52.

Rutgers 81, Florida 74.

Argentina Says It Will Stage A Grand Prix

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The International Automobile Association announced today Argentina has agreed to run the grand prix formula one race at Buenos Aires Jan. 26 as originally planned.

The Automobile Club of Argentina had asked for a postponement. The international association refused and there were reports the Argentinians decided not to hold the event.

However, Claude Leguizamón,

secretary general of the IAF's International Sports Committee, said: "We have received today a cable from Hector Staffa, secretary general of the Argentine Automobile Club, stating that the grand prix will take place as scheduled."

He added: "We are ex-

tremely pleased with this decision since it will maintain

the calendar with its 15 grand prix races and will also protect the interests of the racers, the organizers and the sponsors."

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Denver 9, Boston 21; Williams 21, Johnson 21; Clark 12, Memphis 12; (W) 12, 22.

Boone 20, Buckley 20; (P) 16, 22; Gilmer 24, McGinnis 22; Daniel 21; Dallas 13; Virginia 12; R. Jones 20; Kennedy 24; Ering 22; Johnson 23.

Wednesday's Games

FG FT Pts Avg

Ering 14 12 1055 21.1

McGinnis, Ind. 12 12 955 22.1

Iowa City 27 19 955 22.1

Cincinnati 31 20 964 23.2

Thompson 26 25 955 23.2

Appalachian 20 18 955 23.2

Gilmer, Ky. 20 18 955 23.2

Wire, Ind. 29 22 955 23.2

Johnson, S.D. 34 26 955 23.2

W. Jones, Del. 23 15 955 21.7

ABA Scoring

FG FT Pts Avg

Ering 14 12 1055 21.1

McGinnis, Ind. 12 12 955 22.1

Iowa City 27 19 955 22.1

Cincinnati 31 20 964 23.2

Thompson 26 25 955 23.2

Appalachian 20 18 955 23.2

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Thompson 26 25 955 23.2

Appalachian 20 18 955 23.2

Gilmer, Ky. 20 18 955 23.2

Wire, Ind. 29 22 955 23.2

Johnson, S.D. 34 26 955 23.2

Art Buchwald

Weather Thou Goest

WASHINGTON. — Something is happening to the weather in this country and it's causing tremendous anxiety amongst the people. In the days before television, nobody really cared that much about weather. You got up in the morning and looked out the window. If it was raining, you put on rubbers—if it was snowing, you put on boots. If it was a lousy day, you always figured that tomorrow would be better. The sun would shine. But now...



...a long explanation about what caused it.

Using his pointer he said, "As you can see, there is a mass of cold air coming in from Canada."

"Canada always keeps sending us cold masses of air," my friend Harry Dalinsky said. "If Nixon has any guts he'll tell them to knock it off or else."

"Or else what?" Collins Bird asked.

"We'll send them masses of cold air that will make their masses of cold air look like a trade wind," Dalinsky said.

"I wouldn't fool with Canada when it comes to cold air masses," Bird said. "They have a cold air superiority over us five to one."

The announcer continued his chalk talk. "This cold air mass from Canada is expected to meet with this warm air mass coming up from the South, which will cause the rain, sleet and fog that will arrive in our area tomorrow morning."

"There is your problem," said Carey Winston. "It isn't cold air coming from Canada that is causing the trouble, it's the warm air from the South. They shouldn't allow the South to send up any warm air at the same time Canada is sending down cold air."

"Nixon isn't going to make the South stop sending up warm air, not after what they did for him during the election," Jim Symington said.

"He has always maintained," Dalinsky agreed, "that the exporting of warm air should be left to the individual states."

The weatherman was still talking away. "The Midwest can expect heavy snow which is blowing in from the Rockies."

"I'll bet you the people in the Midwest are really mad at the Rockies," Collins Bird said.

"They shouldn't have settled so near the Rockies," Carey Winston said. "I have no sympathy for them."

"Why do you say that?" I asked.

"Because the Midwest sends us all their bad weather. They get furious because they have all that snow dumped on them, so they want to dump it on someone else," Winston replied.

"I'll start feeling sorry for people who live in the Middle West when they stop dropping their snow on us."

The announcer continued. "The thunderstorms are expected in Texas and Oklahoma."

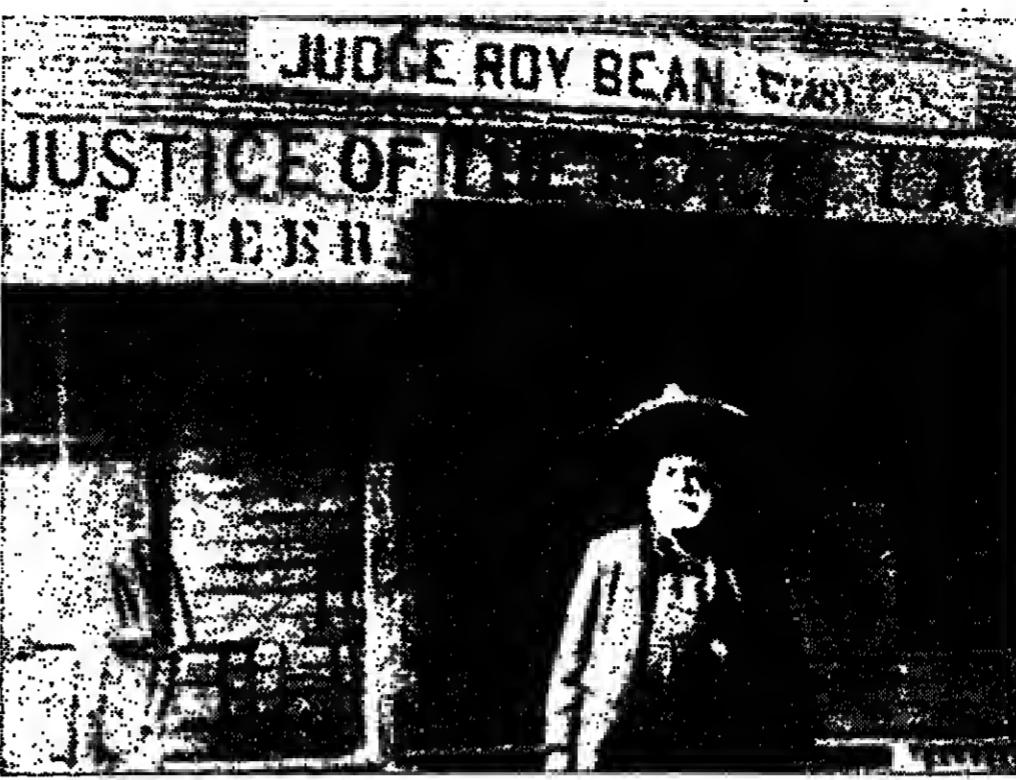
"They'll probably get a tax deduction allowance for them," Symington said.

"Now," said the weatherman, "let's look at our satellite map of the United States. As you can see, there is a cloud cover over the entire United States except for Key Biscayne, Florida, where the President is spending his holidays."

Word that the Southern Pacific Railroad was stitching the steam engine. But it was not always so for the little town on the 300-foot cliff over the Rio Grande.

My wife said, "It figures."

Judge Roy Bean outside his Jersey Lily saloon, about 1902.

**A Legendary Judge and a Ghost Town**

By Andrew H. Malcolm

LANGTRY, TEXAS (NYT).—The judge gazed at the man's body laid out in the sunlight for an official inquest. There was a fresh bullet hole in the middle of the man's forehead.

"The hombre," the judge ruled, "met his death by being shot by a person unknown who was damn good shot."

The murderer victim has remained anonymous. But the magistrate, who died in 1923, was Judge Roy Bean, the fabled "Law West of the Pecos," the saloonkeeper, sheep rancher and part-time judge. His questionable legal decisions and nefarious ways earned him—and this former frontier town—a fame that prompted a television series and now a movie starring Paul Newman, "The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean."

"He might have been a murderer, a robber and a thief," recalled Beulah Burdwell, a longtime resident here, "but he was good at heart."

He was also good for business. In fact, Judge Bean is about the only reason that Langtry, an almost imperceptible ghost town in the isolated sandy wastes of west Texas, is still on any map.

There is a stagecoach full of stories about him, as many as half of which may even be true.

It was Judge Bean, for example, who discovered a corpse wearing a revolver one day. He confiscated the gun and fined the body \$40—the exact contents of the deceased's pockets—for carrying a concealed weapon.

It was Judge Bean who freed a cowboy accused of murder because the judge could find no law that specifically prohibited killing a Chinese.

In those days, when Langtry was known as one of the wickedest cities in the West, thousands peopled its four dusty streets, lined with stores, bars and homes.

But now a strong chilling wind blows in off the range, gushing through the broken windows of Jesus Torrez's old saloon and W. H. Dodd's old home, before flapping a piece of metal roofing on what once was Jimmy Mervit's general store.

Many of the houses are gone now. Others are steadily decaying. And the population continues to age and decline. Four years ago it was 120. Last summer it was 50. Yesterday it was 40.

Now just about everybody who is left here has something to do with the memory of Judge Bean. "The railroad built this town," said Jack Skiles, long a resident here, "but it's the late Roy Bean who's keeping it alive."

Judge Bean keeps Mr. Skiles' family here, for instance, because Mr. Skiles is the supervisor of the state's modern air-conditioned Judge Roy Bean Visitors Center. It attracted 94,000 tourists off the main highway this year to see Judge Bean's restored saloon and to buy ice cream, potato chips, cowboy hats and gasoline. In return, in the tradition of Judge Bean's victims, the strangers left a few dollars behind them.

Most of the railroad workers left Langtry along with the steam engine. But it was not always so for the little town on the 300-foot cliff over the Rio Grande.

Word that the Southern Pacific Railroad was stitching the

Southwest together and would meet the Gulf, Harrisburg and San Antonio near what is now Langtry prompted a boom here that saw 5,000 pickpockets, railroad workers, gamblers and game girls pour into the newborn, sultry sin center on the Mexican border.

The railroad came for soft spring water for its thirsty steam engines. The others came for harder stuff. And they had a fair choice. In the 1880's there were 23 saloons in Langtry.

Sometimes as many as three men died violently in a single week here. To clean up the mess, the Texas Rangers had the wily Roy Bean commissioned as a judge. Between drinks and semi-annual baths, he held court in his bar, the Jersey Lily. Its signs read: "Judge Roy Bean Notary Public Justice of the Peace Law West of the Pecos Ice Beer."

Mr. Bean was no hanging judge. Instead, on paydays he favored heavy fines, which he kept, or expulsion from town with no money, horse or weapons a formidable punishment in those days when civilization was 100 rugged miles away.

But the judge had one soft spot—Lily Langtry, the beautiful English actress known as the Jersey Lily whose pictures he had seen in a magazine once. He said she was "as pure as a red rose in a flower bed." He wrote her often and told everyone he had named the town for her (although nonromantics said it was for George Langtry, a railroad engineer).

He was always inviting Miss Langtry to Langtry, where he said he had built a little opera house for her to perform. Finally, on a United States tour she did come. But the judge had died just a few months earlier.

A few people here can remember those days when drunks were chained to the hanging tree until sober and when civic dances went on all night. The trains stopped wherever passengers waved them down in the countryside. And it was a frontier town into the 1930's when residents still carried six-shooters.

But soon there was not much to dance about. Mechanization reduced the railroad crews. Modern medicine reduced the need for cowboys to ride the range daily in search of sick sheep or cattle. And the changing economics of agriculture dictated bigger ranches and fewer ranchers.

The attractions of city life, including full-time employment, grew too strong for many. Although electricity came in 1950, the telephone did not arrive until 1967. And any resident who wants to see astronauts on television on the moon still must drive more than 60 miles to Del Rio and rent a motel room.

It's 217 miles to the dentist and 240 miles to some high school basketball games. In the summer the temperature can get up to 113 degrees in the shade, if any shade can be found. "Out in these parts," said Mr. Skiles, "we enjoy nature. We're pretty much on our own. We don't have to depend on anybody else for anything."

"We've got a lot of freedom. And you can go anywhere you want whenever you want." Then, he turned his pickup truck off the dirt path and made his own road home through the sage.

PEOPLE:

*Giving a Thought
To Making Resolutions*

of mischief and the police officer is called in but on the whole, a policeman on Pitcairn is about as out of place as a camel in the Arctic," Christian said in his weekly report.

For example (as compiled by Gay

Paley of UPD):

Pitcairn, about 184 BC, wrote:

"He means well" is useless unless he does well."

A translation of an early Chinese proverb goes, "One with lifelong resolution rivals the loftiness of heaven."

In 1940, George Herbert wrote:

"The resolved mind hath no care."

In 1875, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow penned: "Resolve and thou art free."

And, from Oscar Wilde, "The fatality of good resolutions is that they are always too late."

Mrs. Zeppo Marx, 45, has filed for dissolution of her marriage to the retired comedian, once one of the Marx Brothers' comedy team. She filed the suit in Indio, California, five weeks after separating from Marx. They were married in Las Vegas in 1959.

The man who refers to himself as America's No. 1 sports fan, President Nixon, is being asked to help in an effort to restore the Olympic records and medals won by Jim Thorpe in 1912. Bill Stanfill, deputy commissioner of the Amateur Athletic Union for Iowa, said petitions with the names of 400,000 persons had been presented to the President for consideration. The late Jim Thorpe, an American Indian, was stripped of his Olympic honors after it was disclosed that he had been paid \$1,000 for playing exhibition baseball.

Available on 12-inch stereo records, 8-track cartridges, tape cassettes and 7-inch reel-to-reel tapes from Columbia Record (or Tape) Club are, among other selections, "Beach's Greatest Hits (Volumes 1 and 2)."

Dozens of motorists stranded in and around Stirling, Scotland, Tuesday had this in common: They had patronized the Glencoe service station just after a tanker truck had delivered water instead of gasoline.

SPIKED: Rumors of a romance between Britain's Princess Anne, 22, and Lt. Mark Phillips, 24, of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, who said the reports are "absolute nonsense."

However, the princess and the lieutenant, an Olympic equestrian gold medalist, went fox-hunting yet again yesterday, joining the Duke of Beaufort on the Beaufort Hunt, which left from Sodbury Common near Chipping Sodbury in the West Country of England.

MIFFED: Tay Ann Hin, wanted by Singapore police for questioning in a payroll robbery. He wrote to a Chinese-language newspaper, complaining that the official descriptions depict him as an ugly man, whereas, "I am in actual fact a handsome man."

Pitcairn Island's 84 inhabitants, nearly all descendants of the Bounty mutineers, are without a policeman. Tom Christian, 35, the tiny island's radio officer, reported, in a broadcast picked up in Glendale, California, that the only policeman there had quit and would not be replaced. He said the island's jail was empty throughout 1972. "Sometimes there is a minor dispute over a garden boundary, or some of the young fellows get into a bit

of trouble," he said.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

French Pick Kissinger

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP).—Presidental adviser Henry Kissinger was named "man of the year" in a poll of readers of the rightist Paris daily L'Aurore, published today. Mr. Kissinger ranked ahead of President Nixon, Willy Brandt, a group of French politicians and American swimmer Mark Spitz.

George H. W. Bush, of Dallas, asked Parade Magazine "who were the three greatest lovers in the modern history of the U.S. Senate?" Wasn't Lyndon Johnson one?" To which Walter Scott replied: "The three leading candidates for senatorial Casanova honor would surely include the late Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, the late John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and former Sen. George Smathers of Florida, all Democrats. Lyndon Johnson was married before he was elected to the U.S. Senate." Do you really call that last sentence responsive to the question, Mr. Scott?

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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